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MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

NOT FAITHLESS.
If you've no faith in anything at all,
And in your inner spirit hear no call,
Yet DO believe in Self, and base your creed
Upon your deed.

At least hold fast to that, and don't let go,
For after all despite you do not know
That consciousness of power your way to win
Is GOD within.

And while you think you're creedless thro' and thro',
Your faithlessness is but a silly whim,
And spite of all you say, you really do
Believe in Him.

A resident of Washington has contributed \$5 to the Treasury's conscience fund. Some Kelly pool player, perhaps.

Former Representative Fowler says the indictment against him was brought about by bribery and other foul means. Also it must be quite annoying.

The lower house of the Mississippi legislature adopted one resolution disapproving President Wilson's defense program and another expressing confidence in him. In other words he is all right if he doesn't do or say anything.

The United States is about to send its last word to Austria on the Ancona case, thus completing another diplomatic triumph and closing another incident of submarine warfare against non-combatant Americans.

And now it is Villa who is going to punish the murderers of the Americans at Santa Ysabel. Evidently he has not heard of the horrible fate they have already met at the hands of the Carranza authorities, as related in dispatches coming to this country. It is evident, however, that the murderers are to pay dearly for the crime, in the dispatches.

The American Museum of Safety announces that the Anthony N. Brady memorial medals will be awarded to the Union Traction Company of Anderson, Ind., for its excellent record in accident prevention during the year 1915. The company no doubt reaped its full reward in a decreased number of damage verdicts; and besides what's a medal to a corporation?

The New York deputy marshal, who permitted Lincoln, the German spy to escape has been removed from office. Now if the authorities will recapture the fugitive, who is making himself conspicuous in New York, and punish his custodians, who were equally responsible with the deputy for his escape, they will be ready for the next blunder in the handling of the international situation.

Things are moving rapidly in Washington these days. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Counselor of the State Department, and Detective William J. Burns, have just held a conference over ways of making effective the government's agencies for protecting neutrality and protecting American industries from destructive agents. It is well to be prepared for anything that may happen.

A Minneapolis professor, warning against carrying occupational training too far, says: "In an industrial community skill is highly desirable, but skill without common sense and without sympathy certainly is a hazard. The American people always place the man above the machine, and so long as the schools are the power of shaping the character of youth, it shall be their obligation to make men first and mechanics afterward." One of those unreasonable fellows, evidently who would expect a chauffeur or the man who runs an elevator to be able to build a fire in the kitchen range.

Having tried in every other way to discredit the evidence discovered in Von Papen's effects seized by the British, Berlin finally denounced everything so far disclosed or to be disclosed as forgeries. But even this attempt to dispose of the proof of Von Papen's violations of the neutrality of the United States fails. The London correspondent of the New York Times obtained a photographic copy of the letter of Dr. F. W. Meyer to Von Papen and forwarded the original German text to the Times, which it publishes together with its own translation which is "identical in sense with that given out by the British." In this letter Dr. Meyer wrote: "The Herr President has this time simply filled his mouth somewhat too full even for his blind following. But we are all agreed in the opinion that your departure and that of your colleague constitutes a heavy loss for us."

Preparedness and Hypocrisy.

Has the member of Congress who vociferously denounces President Wilson's plans to prepare the country to defend itself against possible invasion, and then introduces an appropriation bill to provide for the establishment of a munitions factory in his own district, accurately analyzed the patriotism of his constituents? The question is suggested by events that have occurred in Washington since the Sixty-fourth Congress convened. The course of more than one statesman indicates that he regards preparedness as a crime unless his district gets a share of the necessary expenditure, when it becomes a great patriotic duty in which he is proud to have a part. These members of Congress seemingly would have the world believe that the people they represent are willing that the country shall be left at the mercy of any foe unless profit in dollars and cents is to come to them from the preparations to defend it. That the voters who have sent these men to Congress will complacently submit to being thus represented to their fellow countrymen is a discouraging thought.

In his address to the National Security League on Saturday Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, is quoted as saying:

Just as long as the members of Congress think there are more votes to be had in making appropriations for roads, rivers and harbors, and buildings than in making appropriations to strengthen the defenses of the country, just so long will they continue to make appropriations for roads, river, and harbors, and buildings.

Senator Lodge depicts a situation that no one will dispute, abhorrent as it is, but the spectacle of the professing pacifist, the little army and navy man, eager to sacrifice the principles he proclaims in the pursuit of the votes that he expects will come to him if he can establish a factory for war material in his district, is even more repulsive. Can it be that these Representatives' judgment of the American citizens whose votes elect them is correct? If it is it will take more than a speech-making tour by President Wilson to awaken them from their sordid perspective. A more hopeful view, however, is that injustice has been done these people, that they are bigger than their representatives, that many among them will resent the imputation that they are patriotic if there is money in it and will withhold their votes from the men who believe they are best served by hypocrisy that alternately orates and operates on the Treasury vaults with a jimmy. Let us hope that some day a courageous group of constituents who have been represented in Congress as patriotic for pelf only will send a public protest to Washington, accepting a munitions plant and declaring for preparedness or rejecting the war factory and espousing peace at any price.

Massachusetts and the Presidency.

From Boston comes the announcement, seemingly authoritative, that Samuel W. McCall, governor of the Bay State, is soon to proclaim himself a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. While contributing still further to the intense interest in the contest that will turn the attention of the whole country to Chicago next June, the active candidacy of Gov. McCall is not calculated to promote harmony and certainly not to advance the claim of Massachusetts. It means that he may have to give battle to Senator Weeks in his own State, and this, it is announced, he is quite prepared to do unless the Weeks boom flattens out in the meantime. Senator Weeks' warmest admirers can hardly regard the consideration thus far accorded his candidacy as flattering. They have in fact been able to discover but little reason to hope that the convention's choice will fall upon him. Leaders have been asking why, in any event, nominate a man from Massachusetts, and why, with such an abundance of Presidential timber available, go so far in the direction of antagonizing the Progressives as to select Mr. Weeks who, while recognized as one of the country's ablest statesmen, proudly represents so many things that are anathema to the Progressive mind. This latter disadvantage applies with far less force to Gov. McCall, though his statesmanship is scarcely less orthodox. He has to his credit, too, the great achievement of last November, when, with a great overturn of votes, he defeated Gov. Walsh, Democratic candidate for a third term. But he is from Massachusetts, and the mere fact of anything like a struggle for the nomination between two sons of the Bay State must inevitably add to their handicap of geographical location. Both men are big enough and broad enough to forget their own contest when the choice is made, but the convention may be expected to hesitate to name a candidate who was forced to strive for preference with another party leader of the same Republican State, especially when no necessity exists for risking the possible effect of animosity and resentment that may be left among their followers.

While the G. O. P. could confidently place the affairs of the nation in the able hands of either Gov. McCall or Senator Weeks the question may be asked whether the entrance of the governor into the contest will not eliminate Massachusetts from serious consideration when the balloting begins in Chicago.

Goethe on Prussia.

It was Goethe who said: "The Prussian is cruel; civilization will make him ferocious." This is a remarkable piece of prophecy. It is a century old. It came from a man who knew Prussia, for he was a Prussian by birth and for most of his life a Prussian by residence. But though he spoke from intimate knowledge of the substrata of the Prussian character, he evidently did not speak as a sympathizer with the Prussian qualities of blood and iron. He also undoubtedly voiced a very general feeling in Germany outside of Prussia. And just as no Englishman can dispute Shakespeare, so no German can dispute Goethe.—Waterbury American.

Corrupt and Proud of It.

An enthusiastic crowd of 1,000 admirers welcomed home to Terre Haute the other day from Leavenworth penitentiary a paroled fellow citizen who had been "doing time" for participation in election frauds. Then the county commissioners promptly restored him to an important office which he had held before his imprisonment. Perhaps all this is a "vindication," but, in the absence of court records to match, it looks more as if Terre Haute were corrupt and proud of it—at least a disquietingly large and influential part of Terre Haute.—Springfield Republican.

Taking Advantage.

By JOHN D. BARRY.
The other day at a restaurant, I happened to be sitting near a table where a half-dozen young men were having an elaborate and a very hilarious dinner. When they had finished their coffee and the waiter came with the bill, one of them said: "Now it seems to me we'd better let Harry pay." Instantly there was a loud laugh, evidently at a great joke, joined in by all the men except one, whose face turned red and whose hand, with obvious reluctance, went to his back pocket. "I'll pay if you want me to," he said, in a tone that showed he was by no means happy. The others looked at him with their eyes shining and then they exchanged glances. The meaning of the situation was plain enough.

We all have in our acquaintance at least one person who is known for being parsimonious and for taking advantage of his friends. We are fortunate if we don't know more than one. In some ways they are rather pitiful objects, these traders on social good-will, abusers of kindly feeling. And yet, at times, they can be very irritating. They do things that make those around them feel ashamed, and that, in some instances, must cause shame to themselves. I have actually seen some of them betray embarrassment and even become apologetic while they were in the very act of doing meanness. It was as if they were controlled by a force that represented only a part of them and that the rest of their being helplessly obeyed.

I used to know a man of some means who had a way of speaking quite frankly about this kind of weakness, which he recognized in himself. His inability to use money generously he attributed to the habit formed in his youth when he was so poor that he was constantly forced to make close calculations. Sometimes he would try hard to overcome the weakness. He would give expensive entertainments and he would make foolish presents, greatly to the bewilderment of some of his friends, who could not understand the contradiction in his nature. Meantime he would maintain those parsimonious ways that characterized his daily life.

There are many cases of this kind. When one meets them and sees what lies behind their appeal to sympathy and they grow easier to be patient about. I suspect that, like most human beings, the parsimonious enjoy to cut a good figure in the world. But they resemble people suffering from a disease. In the end, of course, they are the worst sufferers from their weakness. Their small economies are great extravaganzas. Where they save a few dollars they may lose good will that is worth far more in all kinds of advantages, including the practical.

In our social relations there is a wide margin where every one is, in a sense, on his honor, and where there is a kind of competition in friendliness. Their people show themselves at their best or at their worst. One can be generous or selfish there with apparent impunity. To take advantage of the general good will is like a gross kind of cheating. To yield to the temptation is to put oneself in the way of becoming an habitual offender. What is most deplorable is to be in the state of mind of wishing to yield.

The unfair people nearly always have excuses for themselves. Their exactions they decorate with flattering names or with exonerating phrases. They are obliged, perhaps, to behave in this way on account of some burden they are carrying. They forget that other people carry burdens, too, perhaps even greater, and that, by trying to make their own burden lighter, they impose further hardship on others. What is even worse, they often turn good-will into ill-will. For the instant one suspects that a friend is deliberately taking mean advantages, where once there was kindness, bitterness is likely to take its place.

In some expressions the spirit of unfairness is generally recognized, as a form of illness or even of insanity. Kleptomania is an extreme illustration. The longing for acquisition may show itself in the stealing of things that are of no real service, that can merely be hidden away. Similarly, the taking of petty advantages may operate like a mania. In New York there is a woman of wealth who is known for her habit of ordering costly garments, wearing them once or twice and then sending them back. In this way she feels that she is getting something for nothing, gaining an advantage. But she pays for her indulgences in being overcharged by the dealers, whose confidence she has abused, for all the things she actually buys.

Occasionally selfishness in petty ways is compensated for in a character by unselfishness in other ways, making a strange contradiction. It would seem as if the two kinds of quality could not go together; but they do just the same. Of all animals, the human animal is the least possible, because he combines qualities that are opposed to one another.

On the other hand there are those whose selfishness runs through the character with a powerful consistency. They are among the hardest people in the world to put up with. And yet they are often people of attractive social gifts that enable them to make and to keep friends in spite of their weakness.

The most surprising contradictions are to be found in the world of business where getting the advantage and keeping it and making the most of it is the main object. Men who develop a genius for this kind of enterprise are often fine, generous fellows outside of business. It is almost as if each were two persons.

This phenomenon, so common as hardly to be recognized as such, explains why there has grown up in the older civilization so deep-seated a prejudice against business, a feeling that the great service it renders in some way carries a stigma. The marvel is that, in spite of its encouragement of greed, it should not have corrupted mankind far worse. But means is no more a legitimate part of business than of any other expression of life. Here generosity brings its reward, if not always in dollars, then in the good will that is worth far more than its weight in gold. "The longer I work," says one of the most successful business men in this community, "the more firmly I am convinced that the dog-in-the-manger policy doesn't pay. The man who is only for the other fellow is the man who is small to himself, and makes himself smaller every day he lives."

Germany on Armenian Massacres.

An outspoken reply to Dr. Liebknecht's interpellation in the Reichstag in regard to the Armenian massacres was, of course, not to be looked for. As a model of euphemism and evasion it would not be easy to surpass the answer. "The imperial chancellor," it was explained, "learned some time ago that the Turkish government, impelled by sedition and intrigue, started by our enemies, removed the Armenian population from certain districts and assigned them to new places of residence." The Germans are great historians, and history a cynic has called the lies which we have agreed to believe. Is this the form in which the Armenian incident is being dressed up for the historical record? Certainly in this form it would never be indexed under "Massacres—Armenian."—Springfield Republican.

OUR COUNTRY—
YOU PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
BY WOODROW WILSON
A POPULAR DEMOCRAT.

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When, in 1840, the Whigs put Mr. Van Buren from office it looked for a brief space of the American history of the government were to be revived, as if Congress and the Executive were once more to draw together under the leadership of men both in the President's cabinet and on the floor of the house.

But General Harrison's death made that once more impossible. Mr. Polk pleased the Democrats as little as the Whigs, and the two branches of the government drifted further apart than ever. Once again, in 1848, the Whigs won; and some of their chief men became the President's advisers. Under them, as at the outset of General Harrison's term.

But there was only a faint flicker of the revival of tradition in that. It was too late to go back to the old ways of administration. In all ordinary seasons, while the parties kept their discipline and their prestige, more surges of independent action might cause politicians little or no uneasiness; but in seasons when men's minds were like to be touched of passion from the questions of the hour there was no telling what a new convention might portend.

This new and facile machinery of agitation was as suitable for the principle as for schemes of manipulation. Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster looked for had both been upon a strange, altered scene. Passions were stirred which might shake parties to pieces at any moment. The rule of parliamentary leaders belonged to an age gone by. Compromises arranged in Congress were conclusive of nothing should the thought of the nation once shake the foundations upon which they rested.

Even yet, however, the signs of change were partially obscured. A presidential election fell in that year and there seemed steadier than before in their choice of candidates and issues.

A convention of Free Soilers met again (August 11, 1852), as four years before, and they carried out their uncompromising program very plainly: "No more slave States, no more slave territories, no nationalized slavery, no national legislation for the extradition of slaves," but their following proved less numerous than it had been in 1848.

The Whig ranks were not a little thinned and disordered by the uneasiness and defections of a time of read and doubt, and when the party convention, in June, put forward General Winfield Scott, a third popular soldier, as its candidate, and declared itself entirely satisfied with the compromise of 1850, many a man of conviction and initiative turned away from it, as from a party which had lost courage and statesmanship.

But the Democrats acted with their old-time confidence and unanimity, and won, upon a declaration of views which committed them not only to the maintenance of the compromise, but also to an unqualified adoption of the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1788 and the Report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia legislature in 1799—principles which they declared themselves resolved to carry out "in their obvious meaning and import."

Such a program would have satisfied even Mr. Calhoun. They had not been able to nominate any one of their recognized leaders for the presidency; for their convention had acted, as always, under a rule which prescribed two-thirds as the majority necessary for a nomination, and neither Mr. Cass nor Mr. Buchanan nor Mr. Douglas had been able to command so large a support, but their choice had fallen upon Mr. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, whose handsome person and prepossessing manners, whose record as a gallant commander of volunteers in the Mexican war and an honorable even if undistinguished representative of his State in Congress, they could look upon with some degree of complacency.

They supported him with every appearance of heartiness, and carried every State for him except Vermont, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Kentucky, securing two hundred and fifty-four electoral votes as against General Scott's forty-two.

Tomorrow: A Powerful Romance.
Woodrow Wilson

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.
To the efforts of George Hewitt Myers, of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Army League and delegate to the National Security League, is due the inauguration of a movement, the purpose of which is the establishment of a council of national defense, with headquarters in Washington. This committee or council is to be composed of representatives of every national defense society, and through it the work of all is to be organized and co-ordinated.

The National Security League, the Army League, the Navy League, the National Defense League, the Red Cross Society, but all commercial and business organizations are to be invited to the national defense will be asked to come into the new general organization. The new council will be built up from the conference committee on national preparedness which was organized last year.

The committee is to be enlarged and its headquarters moved from New York to Washington. For some time it has been realized by the advocates of national preparedness that the different organizations were not working in harmony and that sooner or later there might be some friction which would hamper the movement.

While a great many of those who have been active in the movement acknowledged this no active steps were taken toward harmonizing the different organizations until the inauguration of the National Security League congress last week. Then Mr. Myers took up the work and was busy early and late interviewing prominent men and women who he found the most of them took the same view of the situation that he did and all of them were ready to support the movement which resulted in the passage of a resolution which was prepared by Mr. Myers.

Under the direction of the new conference committee it is expected that all of the national defense organizations will rally to the support of one comprehensive program for the increase in the strength of the army and navy.

The delegates to the National Security Congress indicated at the first reference by President S. Stanwood Menken to equal military service that they would be satisfied with nothing less than a resolution endorsing the system of raising citizen soldiers. Throughout the addresses every reference to placing military service on the basis of a duty was greeted with prolonged applause.

This shows a radical change in the sentiment of the advocates of preparedness. Early in the movement the majority of the leaders were urging an increase in the regular army and navy with an indefinite idea of securing trained citizen soldiers. Very few saw the weakness of the volunteer system, and many of them were violently opposed to any radical change in our military policy. It was generally believed that equal military service amounted to militarism, and the popular belief was that Germany was the only country with a universal military service system.

But the public began to ask the question why Switzerland had not been invaded when it would have a greater strategic advantage to Germany than Belgium. The answer came that Switzerland, although a republic, has universal military training and service. Later, it dawned upon those who have been studying the regular army and navy with her universal military service, is holding over 400 miles of the battle front, while England with her volunteers was not holding 50 miles. Following this, England was forced to resort to a compulsory military system, and now practically all advocates of national preparedness are united in advocating some form of universal service for the United States. The

Doings of Society

The President and Mrs. Wilson will return this morning from their week-end cruise on the Mayflower.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson were hosts at dinner Saturday evening, entertaining the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, the Japanese Ambassador and Viscountess Chinda, Mr. John McPherson, Baron Renault d'Unghern, of the Russian Embassy, Mrs. John J. White, Gen. Blue, and Mrs. Kelly Gordon. Miss Katherine Hill and Miss Lucy Burleson.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., will leave Washington today for a ten-day stay in New York.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Robert Lansing were guests at a dinner Saturday evening given by Mrs. Delos Roddick at her home on Sixteenth street. The guests to meet them were Senator and Mrs. McLean, the Solicitor General and Mrs. John W. Davis, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Victor Blue, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Senator-elect McKellar, Mrs. John W. Blodgett, of New York, Dr. and Mrs. William Holland Wilmer, Mrs. E. W. Cook, Rear Admiral O'Neill, Judge Martin Knapp, Capt. Hill McLean, Col. Willis E. Ragan, of Atlanta, and Miss Helen Blodgett.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson entertained at dinner Saturday evening, when their guests included the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, Senator and Mrs. Weeks, Admiral and Mrs. Stockton, Gen. and Mrs. Santer, Judge and Mrs. Lamar, Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Miss Cannon, Mrs. McCullum, Representative Cannon and Capt. Barber.

Mrs. George Gould will arrive at Washington today from the South for the dinner party Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley are giving this evening for her and Mrs. Anthony Drexel. Mrs. Gould will be at the Willard during her stay in town.

Mrs. Wallace Radcliffe will not receive this afternoon, but will be at home Monday as usual hereafter.

Mrs. Ben Johnson entertained at a young people's luncheon Saturday at her home in Sixteenth street in compliment to Miss Corinne Bonnie, of Kentucky, who is a guest of Miss Margaret McChord at the Willard. The table was decorated with jonquils, and the card and place were of the same spring-like color.

Mr. William L. Ellis, of Philadelphia, is spending a few days in Washington, and is at the Shoreham Hotel.

Miss Natalie Magruder left Washington yesterday for Ormond, Fla., where she will visit Mr. and Mrs. George Shiras at their place there. Miss Magruder will be absent until the early part of next week, when she will return to the southern coast of California for a series of visits.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Small, of Toronto, have arrived at Washington on their way South and are stopping at the Willard.

The Criterion Club, composed of the Misses Katherine and Margaret Donovan, Miss Helen Wren, Miss Marie Louise Lucas, Miss Mary Ousack, Miss Katherine Kellner, and Miss Loretta Germuller, entertained last night, for New York City, the residents of the Club on Friday evening. The receiving line for the young ladies included Mrs. Malena, Mrs. Sheehy, Mrs. Cahill-Bryan, Mrs. Blinn-Smith, and Miss Elizabeth Murphy. By 10 o'clock the evening will entertain again before Ash Wednesday.

Miss John W. Dwight was hostess at luncheon Saturday in honor of Mrs. MacNeil, of Los Angeles, Cal., the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Harlow.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen, who have been spending a few days in New York, have returned to Washington and are at the Shoreham.

Mrs. George Alonzo Miller and Miss Ruth Miller, of Long Beach, Cal., who have been stopping at the Willard, left Washington last night for New York. Mrs. Miller, who is president of the National Federation of College Women, will lecture in several of the mid-western cities before returning to California.

The Counselor of the State Department and Mrs. Polk entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of the Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory.

WILL REVIEW CONVENTIONS.
Miss Richards to Speak Today on Preparedness Issue.

At her weekly review of "Vital Issues of the Hour" this morning at 10:45 o'clock at Woodward & Lothrop's auditorium, Miss Janet Richards will give a summary of the political happenings of the past week, both at home and abroad.

The week's activity in Washington at the various conventions for the discussion of national defense will receive attention, as will the latest phases of party politics and the significance of the President's speech-making tour of the Middle West in support of his program for preparedness. Miss Richards' review will be another part of her review.

The two British sailors had secured tickets for the dog show and were waiting for the start of the race, when a man who looked more like a woolen rug than a dog, "Which end is 'lead, Bill?' asked one. "Blowed if I know," was the reply. "But, look, it's a dog in 'im and you look which end barks!"—New York Globe.

Recruiting officer—Ever served a term of imprisonment?
Applicant—No, sir; but I don't mind doing a short sentence if you think it necessary.—Sydney Bulletin.

Hub—I'm trying to invent a new range-finder.
Wife—For mercy sake, make it a cook-finder. We have a range and can't find a cook to run it.—Boston Transcript.

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